

are by some esteemed unconstitutional, others claim they should be dealt with as other public corporations, and both of these opinions are reconcilable with the power to grant an injunction in the case of MEDARY. To hold bank charters irrevocable, now that they have grown into a prominence far beyond the reason of the rule, is to us an absurdity greater than we can be guilty of in varying from time worn precedents.

#### DEMOCRATS KEEP IT IN MIND.

That the law passed by the Whigs last winter creating the State Bank of Ohio, must be speedily and utterly REPEALED.

This is the language of the *Kalida Venture*, an unadulterated Loco-foco paper. The *Venture* has changed hands lately. Mr. Knapp has retired, and Mr. Mackenzie takes his place. He signals the commencement of his labors, by an avowal of a design that is secretly cherished by the hard money leaders of the Loco-foco party of Ohio. He but echoes, however, the sentiment promulgated by the Statesman and echoed along the line of the faithful just after the adjournment of the Legislature. He makes it a little more conspicuous, by placing it in bold print, at the head of his editorial column; but we are more inclined to respect than to censure him for this. A bold and manly opponent is always more to be respected than one who skulks and attempts under cover to carry out his objects. The *Venture* occupies the ground on which our opponents are to stand in the coming campaign with this difference only: The "State Bank" is used as another name for the whole Bank Bill, adopted by the late Legislature. This is the ground assumed at the outset. T. W. BARTLEY, in the message he delivered (by permission) to the Legislature, took most unequivocal ground in opposition to free banking. At it, as the system he supposed to be must in favor, he levelled his heaviest metal. The game was well followed by his friends, the hard, and a complete issue is thus made up. We meet it fearlessly, and call upon all to choose their position for the campaign. Attempts will doubtless be made to obscure the true issues and introduce those entirely foreign to the next contest in the State. But we shall take good care and defeat this game of deception. It has been played too often to delude any.—*Ohio State Journal*.

We would not have been more surprised at pure air issuing from the fetid charnel-house, than at receiving commendation for bold and manly conduct from *TRESDALE* of the *Ohio State Journal*. What great wrong we have committed we know not; we have not supported England's claims to Oregon against our own convictions of right, nor have we insisted that it was "iniquitous" to prevent England's ruining the trade of the south, by annexing Texas; we have neither shook hands with treason or prostrated ourselves with the worshippers of mammon, and we feel entitled to resent any hypocritical "respect" from such a source. There are those whose "curses are compliments," and such are the only favors we ask from the *Journal*. While in one sentence we are charged with avowing a "design that is secretly cherished by the hard money leaders" of the party, in the next it is stated that this secret design is but echoed from "the sentiment promulgated by the STATESMAN and echoed along the line of the faithful just after the adjournment of the Legislature." So this crafty pretence about "secret designs" is a humbug on his own showing, and we must consequently be undeserving of his respect, and feel heartily glad of it.

The *Journal* labors to persuade its readers that opposition to Banks of circulation and discount is confined to a few factious and wrong-headed individuals, while it well knows that a large majority of the intelligent men of our party, and some even who call themselves Whigs, not only doubt the usefulness of Bank regulation by law, but are well satisfied that the Bank law passed by the late Legislature can no otherwise result than in fluctuations and distress—fraud, subservency and pipe-laying on the part of its borrowers, and wide demoralization in the general crash and insolvency which must be the closing scenes of the sharpening institutions to which it gives life.

The *Journal* also assumes to be very anxious that an issue should be made between the advantages of gold and silver as a currency and a paper currency. The editor, from his associations among all the decency, may not be aware of the changes which are going on in the minds of practical business men on this subject—alas this would be the last issue he would seek to encounter. We venture to predict that whenever this is made the issue, that though we may lose for a time a few self interested and wavering men, (the curse of any party,) and may possibly have to succumb temporarily, such a declaration would ultimately bring us numbers from the whig ranks, and secure to us a firm and stable triumph, changing the vacillation, now the reproach of our elections, into permanence and fixedness. If the Editor cannot see this, we have but as small an opinion of his sagacity as those who are most intimate with him have of his candor.

**FARMERS & MECHANICS BANK OF MICHIGAN.**—By a statement of the officers of this Bank it has been compelled to close its doors in consequence of an injunction served upon them. Of the dishonest character of this suspension, in so far as it affects the public, the following from the *Toledo Blade*, will be ample testimony.

"But it will suffice for the public to be informed that the Bank is not prevented by the injunction from the payment of its bills of circulation and that appearances indicate a disposition of its managers to avail themselves of the injunction unnecessarily to put off the payment of those notes. Judging from the evidence before us, we do not believe the bank is as sound as such an institution should be, and that therefore it should be wound up. We think the bill holders will be paid in full and that the loss will probably only fall on the stock holders."

**TIME.**—Time is like a creditor, who allows an ample space to make up accounts, but is inexorable at last. Time never sits heavily on us but when it is badly employed.

#### OREGON EMIGRANTS:

We insert, this week another letter from N. HUBER, Esq. now on his way to Oregon, to a friend in this village. We have no doubt that his account of the progress of the Emigrants will highly interest our readers.

KAW VILLAGE, May 13, 1845.

My DEAR K—,

I think you said I should write "every opportunity." Well then, we have got across the Kansas River. I wrote the day we started to— That day we strung out something over 100 wagons, went six miles and encamped for the night, and in the evening had a meeting to do some business as we started without an organization. The principal excitement was about the cattle, there being a great many in company and while some men have but few others have hundreds; and those who have but few are unwilling to do an equal share in guarding them with those who have many. A number of persons are going for the more purpose of taking cattle to speculate off the Emigrants in Oregon. We adopted a rule that for every twelve head of cattle there should be one person capable of doing duty. Under this rule some could not come in.—Accordingly next morning those who had but few cattle drove their wagons out to separate from those who had much stock.—They continued rolling out until about 30 only were left. Some, however, were still dissatisfied with the quantity of stock, some persons having large droves of cattle, and plenty of men to attend them, and so could come in under the 12 head rule, some consequently drove out forming a third company admitting only 6 cattle. About 25 wagons went ahead without a Pilot—we of the 2d company then went on 4 miles—the third did not go on that day, so we got separated. Next day we went 18 miles and many of the third fell in with us, and so on the day following till all came up with us again. We keep up communications with those behind us; Mr. Meek is our pilot and a Mr. Brown theirs. On the 9th we went about 8 miles crossing the Wakarusa River which took some time, there being so many wagons and the bank steep that we had to double team it. Having struck the Kaw trail on the bank of the Wakarusa we kept it this day and went 20 miles. 11th. Went about 18 miles to Horse Creek about 2 miles from the Kansas. 12th. Went to Kansas River and found a ferry boat to take us across. It

cost 200, and the average number of persons to each wagon will exceed five, so that there upwards of 1000 on this route.

We have had fine weather since we started, and the long drought has dried up nearly all the bad places on the prairies, so that we have had splendid roads thus far. The real difficulties of the road only commence when we get beyond the mountains. Several gentlemen from Independence overtook us yesterday. By them I received some communications, and by them I send this letter; they return from here and do not go to the mountains as I had anticipated. This is perhaps the last opportunity between this and Oregon.

A few words as to the cattle business.—It would be desirable to get plenty to Oregon but it is almost impossible. It is hard enough to get along without much loose stock; the emigrants cannot take sufficient care of them, many are lost and many are stolen by the Indians. We have come scarcely 100 miles and have lost at least one-quarter of our cattle. It also creates great dissatisfaction. The best way is to have a good wagon, get one or two good yoke of oxen, then two or three yoke of cows and heifers, and one or two loose cows for milk. I advise emigrants hereafter to take no more—they delay us very much this year. All well—I wish you could see us with our hundred wagons, our tents, our camp fires, our thousands of cattle grazing on the prairies, and almost every man and boy with a belt round him knife, scabbard, pistols, gun, &c. 13th. Morning finds us not yet organized. Yesterday the company behind us drove past and went on—this makes over 60 ahead.—Yesterday we had a meeting and in the midst of our deliberations, while transacting important business, the alarm was given that the Indians were driving off our cattle.—Such another jumping you never saw—it broke up our meeting. I must close; great confusion just now; don't know what will be done. Perhaps you will learn through the papers. Yours, &c.

THE INTEREST obtained by Mr. MEDARY to stay the operation of the Whig law, taking the State Printing out of his hands, till a hearing could be had before the Supreme Court, has woefully annoyed the slippery advocates of the inviolability of contracts. They have been wonderfully anxious to know what democratic journals would say about it. Not an editorial have they written for the last three or four weeks but *injunction* has crept into it in some shape or other. It certainly has disturbed them wonderfully. Whatever may have been our own opinion of the power of Courts in the matter, we know that substantial justice has been done, and this is satisfactory.

In common with the Democratic press and people of this State, we felt the indignation natural to honest minds at the mean and vindictive course pursued towards Mr. MEDARY by a subservient faction in the legislature. Mr. M. appeared to us, and doubtless to every unprejudiced printer who has attended to the subject, to have acted the part of a worthy public officer, performing his duty to the State as reasonably as could be done, consistent with the return of a moderate profit for the service of his capital and labor: we were not ignorant of the statements made by Coombs in forming our conclusion, but the palpable misrepresentations, venom, and recklessness manifested deprived them of any credence. The Whigs, smarting under the lash applied by MEDARY to their delinquencies, got up matter of complaint against him, of which, we doubt not, they perfectly understood the flimsy character, especially as they chose Farrington's confere for the filthy work of defamation. Yet they dared not state in the law which took from MEDARY the printing the charges upon which they pretended to found that act! By the injunction they are checked and baffled, and do they expect Democrats to condescend with them because crafty malevolence has failed of reaching its object? By the way, how came the Whig believers in the inviolability of legislative contracts to violate the principle in MEDARY'S case? Is it that in their worship of Mammon they are blind to all rights but those with which they invest bankers? If the State Bank law cannot be repealed, upon what showing can the law affecting MEDARY be repealed?

In reference to Gen. Houston's address at New Orleans, asserting his anxiety for the annexation of Texas, a correspondent of the *N. Y. Morning News*, after commenting on the falsity of his pretence of "Coquetry with England" has the following:

In his Cabinet, at the public dinner-table, on the steamboats, in private society, everywhere, and at all times, in his hours of questionable and unquestionable sobriety, he avowed himself unwilling to merge the independent existence of Texas in the Union. He preferred "infinitely" a close alliance with England, free trade, and rivalry with the United States in the cotton markets of Europe. This rivalry, he contended, (and all his friends with him,) would discontent the Southern States, who would recede from the Union, and join Texas in carrying the peculiar institutions of the South to the Isthmus of Darien. He "would plant the lone star on the ruins of Mexico, and revel in the halls of Montezuma." He "would establish a free trade Southern confederacy, and leave the manufacturers of the North to mourn over their diminished markets and humbled arrogance." This was the tone of Gen. Houston and all the members of his Cabinet, to the last day of his administration. Such is still the language of his intimates; and from men avowing such principles, Jones selected his advisers. Of this stamp was Serrell, his nominee to the court of St. James; and worse still, Riley, whose darling and unconcealed wish was to defeat annexation, to negotiate with the United States.—His plan was to clog the treaty of annexation with conditions which the U. States could not accept, and then use the inevitable refusal to exasperate the self-love of the Texans, and induce them to enter into a servile alliance with France and England. So far from his assertion, that he has had little or no communication with the British envoy, being true, that gentleman was known to shape every act of Houston's policy.

THE OHIO STATESMAN passes out of the hands of Mr. MEDARY on the first of July next, into the possession of Mr. HAZEWELL, of Concord, Mass. Of the qualifications of the new Editor we know nothing: But of course Mr. Medary has not entrusted his press to other than competent and faithful hands. We regret however, the change. Long and ably has Mr. Medary battled for Democratic principles, with a singleness of effort for which we honor him, and with a tact and skill which won him the respect as well as hatred of the creatures of the money power. Few men have been more consistent or more firm, and we cannot but regret the withdrawal of Mr. Medary from editorial duties, as a loss which will be severely felt by the Democracy of the State; though we hope to see his capacity for usefulness soon employed in another field.

**SALE OF THE OHIO STATESMAN.**—I put to rest all rumor and doubt on the subject. I at once announce that I have this day sold the Ohio Statesman to Mr. HAZEWELL, of the "Concord Freeman," Massachusetts. This, no doubt, will meet many of my friends with surprise, as it surely is a matter of no small regret to myself, after so long a connection with them. The propriety of my course, in thus retiring from the arduous and responsible position I have so long occupied, I feel confident will be duly appreciated by my friends—my enemies will of course take a short day of rejoicing. Mr. HAZEWELL will take possession of the establishment on the first of July, two weeks hence. Mr. H. is a gentleman I feel justified in recommending to the patrons of the Statesman as every way worthy of their confidence and support. In making this brief announcement today, I shall, however, not multiply words. The 8th volume of the Ohio Statesman will close on the first of July next; and which makes 17 years since I first commenced the labors of an editor in Ohio. Have I been faithful? Let the records show for themselves. As I

have not, for eight years past, paid any attention, as it were, to my own private affairs, they will now require my whole attention for a year or two at least, that I may honestly square my debts. And as this will require all my attention, and much absence from the city, I therefore resign my position on the Democratic State Central Committee, that it may be filled by the Convention that meets here on the glorious 4th. It will reserve, for another occasion, an expression of my gratitude to the noble democracy of Ohio. My prayer is for their future triumphs. Words, however, are inadequate, at any time, to express my feelings truly.

S. MEDARY.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the Supreme Court of New York have just decided the Free Bank Law of that state to be unconstitutional, notwithstanding that the contrary had been decided some five years since, soon after the Banks organized under the law had gone into operation.

**THE KALIDA VENTURE.**—This noble paper has gone into the hands of a new editor whose introductory address gives strong indications of correct feeling and radical principles. Its former editor was Mr. H. S. KNAPP, and a more intelligent and uncompromising advocate of democratic truth, has never been connected with the Ohio press. We are not afraid to publish his praise, because we have no distrust that his future course will cause a blush to crimson the cheek of his friends.—*Ohio Patriot*.

**THE CROPS.**—The wheat crop in this region of the State is not very promising; but we are happy to say that the rains, during the past week, give strong hopes of a good yield of corn, oats and potatoes.—*Defiance Democrat*.

The prospect of the crops all over the west, to the extent of our exchanges, have undergone a great & pleasing change, during the last ten days. Seasonable showers, and some warm weather, have wonderfully improved the wheat and corn crops. With continued good weather, a fair crop of wheat may be expected in Ohio and Indiana. The news from Dayton, is that there will be more than an average crop in the lower Miami country. The breadth of land in corn in the Wabash and Miami Valleys, is uncommonly great, with good promise of a full crop.—*Toledo Blade*.

**THE CROPS.**—A trip last week into the northern and north-western part of this country, gave us a pretty good idea of the condition of crops in that section of the country. In Madison, Londonderry, Washington, Monroe and Liberty townships, the wheat is almost entirely destroyed, in many places the farmers do not expect to realize more than their seed, if that, while in other sections, half a crop is anticipated. The Corn, too, in the above named townships, generally speaking, looks very bad, particularly that planted on bottom land, where it seems the frost has had a more disastrous effect.—*Washington O. Jeffersonian*.

The Government of Ohio has made official proclamation that the following banks have in all respects complied with the law, and are to carry on the business of banking: Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, Exchange Bank of Columbus, Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, City Bank of Cleveland and Bank of Dayton. The Exchange Bank of Columbus and the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati are branches of the State Bank. The others are independent.

From the London League of May 3, 1845.

The following has been received from J. C. Calhoun, esq., the celebrated American advocate of free trade, addressed to Geo. Wilson, esq., chairman of the council of the league:

"FORT HILL, March 24th, 1845.

"DEAR SIR: I accept with much pleasure the copy of the first volume of the League, which you transmitted to me by the direction of the council of the National Anti-Corn Law League for my acceptance. I feel greatly honored by this mark of respect. I regard free trade as involving considerations far higher than mere commercial advantages, as great as they are. It is, in my opinion, emphatically the cause of civilization and peace—of wide-spread civilization and durable peace among the nations of the earth. It belongs to England and the United States to take the lead in this great cause; and I hope the day is not distant when they will set the noble example to the rest of Christendom, of freeing commerce of any shackles and imposition, excepting such duties as may be laid exclusively for revenue.

"With very great respect, I am, &c., &c.,  
"J. C. CALHOUN.  
"Chairman of the council."

**THE ST. CLAIR RAGMILL.**—This abominable "red dog" factory has completely exploded, sure enough. Its notes are not as good as so many petrified monkeys on the Island of Cuba. The bank offers to pay off its notes in lumber; so say the Detroit papers. This reminds us of the anecdote of the old fiddler and the preacher. The preacher asked him to contribute something toward assisting him to preach, when the fiddler very deliberately offered him his fiddle—knowing that he would not take it. So with the bankers at Detroit, they offer lumber for their paper conscious that the thousands who hold their depreciated paper in Ohio cannot get the lumber without paying double its value for transportation. This is the beauty of banking.—*People's Forum*.

**THE CONVENTION OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN KENTUCKY.**—The *Christian Intelligencer*, (of Georgetown, Ky.) a Methodist paper, and edited by a clergyman, contains a call for a convention of the laity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to consider the action

of the ministers at the Louisville Convention, in relation to the separation of the body into northern and southern divisions.

**TEXAS.**—The accounts which reach us daily from the theatre of annexation, are becoming more and more interesting as the crisis approaches. The desperate struggle making by England to thwart the wishes of the people of both the United States and Texas, are such as to lead to serious apprehension that some accidents may set the whole in a blaze. It is very evident that, unprompted by England, the annexation would go quickly into operation without exciting the smallest uneasiness; but the whole wealth and diplomacy of England are concentrated in the effort to defeat it. The independence of Texas involves virtually the independence of England: that is to say, the latter country is now entirely dependent upon the Southern States for the material by which a large portion of her people and trade are supported. Texas is the only spot which can rival the United States in the production of that staple. When she comes into the bosom of the United States, the chance of the emancipation of England from her dependence upon the United States for cotton, will have passed away for ever. As the moment of annexation approaches, and the prize is slipping from her grasp, she becomes nearly frantic, in the person of her agent. The latest intelligence very strongly indicates that Mexican troops are, prompted by the English, advancing beyond the Rio Grande. Texan forces are about to converge upon the same point; that is, beyond the line of the Neuces. The country between the Rio and the Neuces is about one degree of latitude on the coast, and is a fine country. With these forces facing each other, the utmost danger of a collision exists. It is to be hoped, however, that the presence of the United States fleet, under Capt. Stockton, now cruising between the mouths of the Neuces and the Rio, will have the effect of preventing the Mexicans from crossing the latter river, under fears of being cut off from their retreat; in which case no difficulty will arise.

It is presumed that the English agent is acting "under orders." If so, his conduct by no means squares with the declaration of Lord Aberdeen, in his despatch to Mr. Pakenham of the 26th of December, 1843, wherein he states in the most precise and explicit terms, that Great Britain aspires to no dominant influence in Texas; that she presumes not to use any undue authority over foreign States in her opposition to slavery; and that, with reference to the slaveholding States of the Union, she has ever treated them with the same respect and forbearance as the other members of the Federal community.

We observe the work "forbearance" is a favorite phrase with the British ministers whenever alluding to these United States.—We do not, however, think that England, notwithstanding the greatness of the object to her of having, nominally independent, under her influence, a great rival cotton country to the United States, would venture on a war to prevent it. The whole uneasiness arises from fear of accidents.—*N. Y. Morning News*.

The Washington Union thus calmly, but pointedly, meets the present hostile attitude of England towards us:

"Sir Robert Peel is very much deceived, indeed, if he expects to intimidate us by his blustering bravado on the floor of the House of Commons. The English prints have fallen into an extraordinary error. It is true, that the United States have not burst into a violent volcano, on the receipt of his declarations. It is equally true, that our government has not changed its determination to re-open the negotiation at Washington about Oregon. It is true, that they are anxious to preserve the peace of the world, by another attempt to settle the controversy on honorable terms. But let not the British ministers deceive himself about the spirit of our people, or the purposes of our government. We desire peace; but it must be an honorable peace. We would avoid war, if consistent with our rights and our honor; but every American says, 'Let war come, sooner than sacrifice our sacred rights, and still more sacred honor.' This is the claim, settled, unalterable decision of our countrymen."

Human life is a gloomy chamber, in which the images of the other world shine the brighter the deeper it is darkened.

#### DIED.

At Kalida, on Sunday the 23d instant, MARTHA ANN, only daughter of ELIZABETH and JOHN E. CREIGHTON, aged 8 months and 25 days.

"Sure to the mansions of the blest,  
When infant innocence ascends,  
Some angel bright than the rest  
The spotless spirit's flight attends.  
On wings of ecstasy they rise,  
Beyond where worlds material roll,  
'Till some fair sister of the skies  
Receives the unpolluted soul.  
There, at the Almighty Father's hand,  
Nearest the throne of living light,  
The choir of infant seraphs stand,  
And dazzling shine, where all are bright.  
That unextinguishable beam,  
With dust united at our birth,  
Sheds a more dim, discolored gleam,  
The more it lingers upon earth.  
Closed in the dark shade of clay,  
The stream of glory faintly burns,  
Not unobserved the lucid ray  
To its own native path returns.  
But when the Lord of mortal breath  
Decrees his bounty to resume,  
And points the silent shaft of death,  
Which speeds an infant to the tomb,  
No passion fierce, no low desire  
Has quenched the radiance of the flame;  
Back to its God the living fire  
Returns, unstilled, as it came."

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator de bonis non on the estate of Noble Beverage late of Putnam county deceased. Dated this 27th day of June, 1845.  
227cw MOSES LEE.